
Glossary

Above Moderate Income Household

Above Moderate Income Households are those households whose incomes are greater than one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the County median household income.

Adaptive Reuse

Adaptive reuse means the conversion of obsolete or historic buildings from their original or most recent use to a new use. For example, the conversion of a former hospital or school building to residential use or the conversion of a historic single-family home to office use.

Ambient Noise

The composite of noise from all sources near and far. Ambient noise levels are the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

Area of Interest

Map 1C of the City of Angels General Plan Land Use Element establishes the boundaries for the city's area of interest. Development activities undertaken by public and quasi-public agencies within these boundaries should be undertaken with input from the City of Angels.

Arterial

Arterials are roadways that are expected to provide relatively high speeds with minimum interference to the through traffic flow or a low proportion of access points. Within Calaveras County, all State Routes are classified as Arterials. Arterial roadways within the City of Angels are State Route 49 and State Route 4.

Average

The result obtained by dividing the sum total of a set of figures by the number of figures.

A-Weighted Sound Level (dBA)

A-weighting de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequencies of sound in a manner similar to the human ear. Most community noise standards use A-weighting, as it provides a high degree of correlation with human annoyance and health effects.

Bypass

As used in the City of Angels General Plan, "Bypass" is a *descriptive* term for an Arterial, Collector or Local Road that provides an alternative route between two given points. "Bypass" is not a functional roadway classification and, as such, does not have

specified construction standards. Construction standards are based on the Bypass's status as an Arterial, Collector, or Local Road.

California Register of Historical Resources Status Codes

A complete listing of the California Register of Historical Resources Status Codes is found in **Appendix 8D**. The status codes, in general, provide guidance in determining the relative level of significance of a particular cultural resource in the contexts of California history.

The seven primary status codes in the California Register of Historical Resources are summarized as follows:

- 1 Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)
- 2 Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)
- 3 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation
- 4 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation
- 5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government
- 6 Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified
- 7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The California Register of Historical Resources is a comprehensive listing of California's historical resources including those listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, California Registered Landmarks No. 770 onward, and California Points of Historical Interest (commencing with those designated in January 1998). In addition, the CRHR, includes resources nominated for listing and determined eligible in accordance with procedures adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), including individual historic resources and historic districts; resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys which meet certain criteria; and resources and districts designated as city or county landmarks pursuant to a city or county ordinance when the designation criteria are consistent with the California Register criteria.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historic integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more the following criteria:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- Yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance (i.e., resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance).

Central California Information Center (CCIC)

The Central California Information Center (CCIC) is the resource inventory maintained by the Central California Information Center at California State University at Stanislaus, in Turlock.

Certificate of Appropriateness

A certificate, normally issued in conjunction with a building permit prior to alteration of or an addition to a designated historic resource or demolition or relocation of an important historic structure. A local government adopts standards and review processes which are used to determine the “appropriateness” of issuing such a certificate. A Certificate of Appropriateness may also be issued for new construction and alteration of non-historic buildings when located in a historic district.

Certified Local Government

The Certified Local Government Program is a program sponsored by the California Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the United States Department of the Interior that provides funding and technical assistance for local historic preservation programs and requires adoption of a cultural resources protection ordinance and maintenance of a cultural resources inventory.

Civilian Workers

The total number of civilian workers (per the US Census) equals the sum of all private industry, state and local workers. Federal, military and agricultural workers are not included in these totals.

CNEL

See Community Noise Equivalent Level.

Collector

Collectors provide service between Local Roads and the Arterial system and are primarily important for intra-city travel. Collectors move traffic from traffic generators such as residential areas or commercial centers, to other collectors or arterials. Collectors are generally located within residential areas, where they connect a number of Local Roads to other Collectors.

Committed Assistance (Housing)

Committed Assistance is defined as when a local government has entered into a legally enforceable agreement during the first two years of the housing element planning period that obligates sufficient available funds to provide the assistance necessary to make the identified units affordable and that the units be made available for occupancy within two years of the execution of the agreement.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)

The average equivalent sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of approximately five decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and ten decibels to sound levels in the night before 7:00 a.m. and after 10:00 p.m.

NOTE: CNEL and L_{dn} represent daily levels of noise exposure averaged on an annual or daily basis. L_{eq} represents the equivalent energy noise exposure for a shorter time period, typically one hour.

Connecting Roadway

See Connector.

Connector

As used in the City of Angels General Plan, “Connector” (or connecting roadway) is a *descriptive* term for an Arterial, Collector or Local Road that connects two roadways together. “Connector” is not a functional roadway classification and, as such, does not have specified construction standards. Construction standards are based on the connecting roadway’s status as an Arterial, Collector, or Local Road.

Context, Contextual History

Context, or historic context, is a management tool which categorizes information about related important cultural resources based on a specific theme, geographic limits, and chronology. (U.S. Department of the Interior, *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines*; September 29, 1983)

“A historic context thus describes one or more aspects of historical development in an area, identifying the significant patterns which individual resources represent.

Contexts such as these are the cornerstone of the historic preservation planning process, since the goal of such planning is the identification, evaluation and treatment of a whole range of cultural resources rather than preservation of a few, or perhaps biased sample of properties. Historic contexts should be developed to allow subsequent identification and frameworks for evaluation of resources located at a later time.” [*Contextual History of Tuolumne County*, Davis-King et. al, 1994]

Context Sensitive Solutions

Context sensitive solutions (CSS), also known as context sensitive design (CSD) and Thinking Beyond the Pavement (TBTP), is an approach to transportation planning that recognizes that transportation has wide societal impacts and is not merely the practice of engineering. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) uses this approach to plan, design, construct, maintain and operate its transportation system using innovative

and inclusive approaches that integrate and balance community, aesthetic, historic, and environmental values with transportation safety, maintenance and performance goals. Context sensitive solutions are reached through a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach involving all stakeholders. The emerging national-consensus definition of context sensitive solutions is:

"...a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders to develop a transportation facility that fits its physical setting, and preserves scenic, aesthetic, historic and environmental resources, while maintaining safety and mobility."

(Source: Project for Public Spaces www.pps.org/CSS/cssonline.htm)

Conversion (Housing)

Conversion is one method of increasing the availability of affordable housing consistent with a jurisdiction's Housing Element. Housing units are considered to be "converted" when they meet the following criteria:

Multifamily units in a rental complex of 16 or more units that are converted from non-affordable to affordable with committed assistance by acquisition of the unit or the purchase of affordability covenants and restrictions providing the units are not acquired by eminent domain and that the acquisition provides a net increase in the stock of housing affordable to low-and very low income households. To qualify for "conversion," units must be made available at affordable housing costs; the units cannot be currently occupied by low-or very low income households; the units must be in decent, safe and sanitary conditions when occupied; the acquisition price cannot be greater than 120% of the median price for housing units in the city or county; and the units must have long-term affordability covenants for not less than 30 years. Converted residential units meeting this criteria may count as one-to-one credit toward fulfilling a jurisdictions affordable housing goals.

Cultural Resource

Cultural resources are objects, documents, or any part of the built environment that has significance in archeology, architecture, art and history. Cultural resources relate only to remains and sites associated with human activities and include the following:

- Prehistoric and ethnohistoric Native American sites
- Historic archaeological sites
- Historic buildings, structures, sites and objects
- Elements or areas of the natural landscape that have traditional cultural significance to the citizens of the City of Angels, Calaveras County, the State of California, the foothill region or the nation.

Day/Night Average Sound Level (L_{dn})

The average equivalent sound level during a 24-hour day, calculated by adding ten decibels to sound levels in the night after 10:00 p.m. and before 7:00 a.m. in order to

reflect the greater disturbance potential from nighttime noises. NOTE: CNEL and L_{dn} represent daily levels of noise exposure averaged on an annual or daily basis. L_{eq} represents the equivalent energy noise exposure for a shorter time period, typically one hour.

Decibel (dB)

A unit of measure describing the amplitude of sound which is used to express the relative intensity of a sound as it is heard by the human ear. The decibel scale expresses sound level relative to a reference sound pressure of 20 micronewtons per square meter, which is the threshold of human hearing. Sound levels in decibels (dB) are calculated on a logarithmic basis. An increase of 10 decibels represents a 10-fold increase in acoustic energy, and an increase of 20 decibels corresponds to a 100-fold increase in acoustic energy. An increase of 10 dB is usually perceived as a doubling of noise.

E-Cycling

E-cycling is the practice of reusing, or distributing for reuse, electronic equipment (E-waste) and components rather than discarding them at the end of their life cycle.

Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq})

The sound level containing the same total energy as a time varying signal over a given sample period. L_{eq} is typically computed over 1, 8, and 24- hour sample periods. NOTE: CNEL and L_{dn} represent daily levels of noise exposure averaged on an annual or daily basis. L_{eq} represents the equivalent energy noise exposure for a shorter time period, typically one hour.

E-Waste

E-waste is any refuse created by discarded electronic devices and components, as well as substances involved in their manufacture or use, that frequently contains hazardous substances. Examples include: CRTs, Computer monitors, television sets, TV/VCR combos, or anything else with a cathode ray tube; computers - CPUs, mice, keyboards, printers, scanners, or any other computer peripheral; personal electronics - cell phones, radios, alarm clocks, hair dryers, etc.

Facade Easement

A facade easement is an agreement between the owner of a historic structure or cultural resource and a government agency or preservation organization pursuant to which the agency or organization is given the right to review and approve changes to the exterior of the historic structure or resource before such changes may be sought or commenced. In exchange for granting a facade easement, the property owner may receive tax benefits in the form of a charitable contribution for conservation purposes.

Family (Housing Element)

A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. The number of families is equal to the number of family households, however, the count of family members differs from the county of family household members because family household members include any non-relatives living in the household.

Flood Zone A

Special flood hazard areas inundated by 100-year flood. Base flood elevations have not been determined for this area.

Flood Zone AE

Special flood hazard areas inundated by 100-year flood. Base flood elevations have been determined for this area.

Gateway

A gateway is that area along a roadway entering the city where a motorist gains a sense of approaching and entering the city.

Golf Cart

A golf cart is a motor vehicle having not less than three wheels in contact with the ground, having an unladen weight less than 1,300 pounds, which is designed to be and is operated at not more than 15 miles per hour and designed to carry golf equipment and not more than two persons, including the driver (California Vehicle Code Section 345).

Healthy Arts

Healthy Arts is a program addressing the health issues and problems which affect young people, with a special focus upon those who are excluded, disaffected, or at risk of becoming so. The program normally uses music, dance, photography, circus skills, drama, creative writing, new multimedia technologies and video in order to develop discussion and promote an informed approach to a wide range of health issues. Healthy Arts also encompass those programs that provide after-school art-based activities for teens and young adults as an alternative to drugs or other anti-social activities.

Healthy Community

The focus of “Health Communities” is to integrate planning more thoroughly among local government, community groups, environmental organizations, businesses, and human services. The idea was first proposed in 1964 as a means to improve health and quality of life in cities and communities by organizing business, government, and health sectors to address local issues and needs. In the mid-1980s, the movement spawned the World Health Organization’s “Healthy Cities Program” whose primary goal was to look to community-based efforts and build on community strengths to identify and solve community problems. **Appendix 11B** provides additional background related to the Healthy Community movement.

Historic, Historical

Historic or historical refers to a historic building, structure, site or object that is noteworthy for its significance in local, state, or national history or culture, its architecture or design, or its works of art, memorabilia or artifacts, dating from and after 1750, the time after the first nonnative peoples entered the area and for which written records were kept; the term is used to distinguish between native and European cultural influences.

Historic Preservation

Historic preservation includes identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation of cultural resources, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities, or any combination of the foregoing activities.

Homeless

For the purposes of the City of Angels Housing Element of the General Plan, a person is considered homeless who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate night-time residence; and an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is: A) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill); or B) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or C) A public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. Homeless individuals do not include individuals imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to an Act of the Congress or a state law (U.S. Code Section 11302).

Homeless individuals within the city include, but are not limited to: victims of domestic violence, persons with mental illness, persons suffering from addiction disorders, those with inadequate incomes, families with single-heads of households, and unaccompanied minors.

Household

A person or group of people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. The number of households equals the number of occupied housing units in the Census.

Impervious Surface

An impervious surface is a surface through which water cannot penetrate or penetrates very slowly, such as a roof, road, sidewalk, or paved parking lot. As the amount of impervious surface are increased for a development, runoff increases and the need for drainage facilities to carry this runoff generally increases.

Integrity (Historic)

Integrity is the measure of authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period in comparison with its unaltered state. Criteria for evaluation of integrity include association, design, feeling, location and materials.

Interregional Road System (IRRS)

The Interregional Road System (IRRS) is a series of interregional state highway routes that provide access to, and links between, the state's economic centers, major recreational areas, and urban and rural regions. State Route 4 (SR-4) and State Route 49 (SR-49) are IRRS routes. The concept LOS for an IRRS routes in rural areas is "C" and "D" in urban and developing areas. Caltrans' concept LOS for SR-4 and SR-49 for both mainline and intersections is "C;" although Caltrans may consider a LOS "D" on SR-4 and SR-49 through the City of Angels.

L10

The A-weighted sound level exceeded 10 percent of the sample time. Similarly, L50 is the A-weighted sound level exceeded 50 percent of the sample time and L90 is the A-weighted sound level exceeded 90 percent of the sample time.

Legacy Road

Legacy roads, in general, are narrow roads (i.e., not meeting current city standards for width) primarily located in neighborhoods predating 1980

Live-Work Park

Live-Work Parks are parks generally found in association with high-density residential developments serving the population of the development only. The parks are generally one or two acres minimum in size, but may be larger, dependent upon the size of the high-density development. These parks are normally located within, or immediately adjacent to, the boundaries of the high-density residential development and support both active and passive recreation.

Local Road

Local Roads typically serve low-volume traffic generators located directly on the road. The Local Road system primarily provides direct access to residential property and other areas that are not directly served by the Collector or Arterial system. Local Roads within the City of Angels are all roads not classified under the Arterial or Collector categories. There are approximately 123 Local Roads within the City of Angels. Local Roads are listed **Table 3A (Appendix 3)**. Not all listed Local Roads are city-owned and/or maintained.

Low-Impact Modes of Transportation

Low-impact modes of transportation include, but are not limited to, pedestrian movement, bicycles, low-speed vehicles (LSVs), golf-carts and similar means of transportation which may be operated on bike or other trail systems which are energy-efficient and produce minimal or no air emissions.

Low-Impact Modes of Transportation Plan

The City of Angels General Plan **Appendices 3E and 12A** contain the *Low-Impact Modes of Transportation Plan*. The plan establishes routes to be constructed for use by *low-impact modes of transportation*.

Low Income Household

Low Income Households are those households whose incomes are fifty-one percent (51%) to 80% of the County median household income.

Low Speed Vehicle

A low-speed vehicle is a motor vehicle, other than a motor truck, having four wheels on the ground and an unladen weight of 1,800 pounds or less, that is capable of propelling itself at a minimum speed of 20 miles per hour and a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour, on a paved level surface. For the purposes of this section, a "**low-speed vehicle**" is not a golf cart, except when operated pursuant to Section 21115 or 21115.1. A low-speed vehicle is also known as a "neighborhood electric vehicle." (California Vehicle Code Section 385.5)

Mean

The value midway between the highest and lowest value. The mean may be equal to the average.

Median

A value in a series below and above which there are an equal number of values or which is the average of the two middle values if there is no one middle number.

Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ)

Area identified as having significant mineral deposits, or where there is a high likelihood of the presence of mineral deposits. Please refer to **Appendix 4A** for the use of this term relative to the importance of mineral deposits; also see MRZ-2, MRZ-3, and Significant Mineral Resource / Resource Area.

Mills Act

The Mills Act is State legislation that provides an alternative tax formula for assessing and taxing qualified historic properties if the owner is willing to restore and maintain the property.

Moderate Income Household

Moderate Income Households are those households whose incomes are eighty-one percent (81%) to one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the County median household income.

Mother Lode Consortium

The *Mother Lode Consortium* is a labor market area defined by the California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division. The consortium includes Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties.

MRZ

See Mineral Resource Zone.

MRZ-2 (MRZ-2a and MRZ-2b)

MRZ-2a is an area underlain by mineral deposits where geologic data indicate that significant *measured or indicated* resources are present. MRZ-2b is an area underlain by mineral deposits where geologic information indicates that significant *inferred* resources are present. As shown on the California Mineral Land Classification Diagram (**Appendix 4B**), MRZ-2 is divided on the basis of both degree of knowledge and economic factors.

Areas classified as MRZ-2a contain discovered mineral deposits that are either measured or indicated reserves as determined by such evidence as drilling records, sample analysis, surface exposure, and mine information. Land included in the MRZ-2a category is of prime importance because it contains known economic mineral deposits.

Areas classified as MRZ-2b contain discovered mineral deposits that are either inferred reserves as determined by limited sample analysis exposure, and past mining history, or are deposits that presently are sub-economic. Further exploration work and/or changes in technology or economics could result in upgrading areas classified as MRZ-2b to MRZ-2a.

MRZ-3a

MRZ-3a is an area containing known mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance. Further exploration work within these areas could result in reclassification of specific localities into MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b categories. As shown on the California Mineral Land Classification Diagram (Appendix B), MRZ-3 is divided into MRZ-3a and MRZ-3b on the basis of knowledge of economic characteristics of the resources.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, is the federal law that established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, expanded the National Register of Historic Places, required consideration of the effects of federal undertakings on historic properties, and expanded the National Historic Preservation Programs to properties of state and local significance. The Act also authorized grants-in-aid to local agencies for preserving historic properties.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of places significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture on a national, state or local level; places may be a district site, building, structure, or object.

National Register of Historic Places Status Codes

The National Register of Historic Places Status Codes, in general, provides guidance in determining the relative level of significance of a particular cultural resource in the context of national history. The meaning of the five status codes are summarized as follows:

- National Register Designation of 1: Listed on the National Register
- National Register Designation of 2: Determined eligible for listing by formal process involving federal agencies.
- National Register Designation of 3: Appears to be eligible for listing in the judgment of the person completing the form.
- National Register Designation of 4: Might become eligible for listing.
- National Register Designation of 5: Ineligible for listing, but of local interest and eligible for the City of Angels Register of Cultural Resources.

Net Increase (Housing)

Net Increase means only those units that were not provided committed assistance in the immediately prior planning period.

Noise Contours

Lines drawn about a noise source indicating equal levels of noise exposure. CNEL and L_{dn} are the metrics used to describe annoyance due to noise and to establish land use planning criteria for noise.

Noise-Sensitive Land Uses/Noise-Sensitive Receptors

Urban residential land uses, transient lodging, schools, libraries, churches, hospitals and nursing homes. Recent court decisions have also indicated the need to include sensitive wildlife habitat including the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Non-Family Household

A household that is **not** composed of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. Individuals living alone are an example of a non-family household.

Park and Ride Facility

A Park-and-Ride Facility is a location where individuals gather by vehicle, bicycle, or other means convenient in order to consolidate into multi-occupant vehicle, transit, or rail systems. These can vary in size, and have been classified as small (5-25 vehicles), medium (25-100 vehicles) and large (more than 100 vehicles).

PM 2.5

A component of air quality referring to fine particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter.

PM10

A component of air quality referring to coarse particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric means pre-1750, the time before the first nonnative peoples entered the area and before written records were kept; the term is used to distinguish between native and European cultural influences.

Preservation (Affordable Housing)

Preservation is one method of increasing the availability of affordable housing consistent with a jurisdiction's Housing Element. Housing units are considered to be "Preserved" when they meet the following criteria:

Units shall be preserved at affordable housing costs to low or very-low income households by acquisition of the unit or purchase of affordability covenants for the units. Preserved units must have long-term affordability covenants and restrictions for at least 40 years; have received governmental assistance under specified programs; be eligible and reasonably expected to convert to non low-income uses (as determined by a public hearing); and be in decent, safe and sanitary condition. When units are identified for preservation, they must be available at affordable costs to persons and families of low or very low income. Preserved residential units meeting this criteria may count as one-to-one credit toward fulfilling a jurisdictions affordable housing goals.

Preservation (Historic)

Preservation means the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Primary Sphere of Influence

Map 1B of the City of Angels General Plan Land Use Element establishes the boundaries of the city's primary sphere of influence. These boundaries are intended to indicate the potential future city limits of the City of Angels which could be established within the life of the 2020 City of Angels General Plan.

Reconstruction (Historic)

Reconstruction means the act of process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Rehabilitation (Affordable Housing)

Rehabilitation (or, Substantial Rehabilitation) is one method of increasing the availability of affordable housing consistent with a jurisdiction's Housing Element. Housing units are considered to be "Substantially Rehabilitated" when they meet the following criteria:

Units to be substantially rehabilitated must result in a net increase in the stock of housing affordable to low and very low income households and be at imminent risk of loss to the housing stock. Relocation assistance must be provided to any occupants temporarily or permanently displaced and the local government must require that any displaced occupant will have the right to reoccupy the rehabilitated units. Units are to have been found by the code enforcement agency or a court to be unfit for human habitation and vacated or subject to being vacated for at least 120 days because of the existence of at least four of the following conditions in Health and Safety Code Section 17995.3:

- ✓ Termination, extended interruption or serious defects of gas, water or electric utility systems provided such interruption or termination is not caused by the tenant's failure to pay such gas, water or electric bills.
- ✓ Serious defects or lack of adequate space and water heating.
- ✓ Serious rodent, vermin or insect infestation.
- ✓ Severe deterioration, rendering significant portions of the structure unsafe or unsanitary.
- ✓ Inadequate number of garbage receptacles or service.
- ✓ Unsanitary conditions affecting a significant portion of the structure as a result of faulty plumbing or sewage disposal.
- ✓ Inoperable hallway lighting.

Rehabilitated units must have long-term affordability covenants and restrictions requiring the units to be available to, and occupied by low and very low income households for at least 20 years or the time required by any applicable federal or state law or regulation.

Units protected by long-term affordability covenants may count as one-to-one credit toward fulfilling a jurisdiction's affordable housing goals. Substantially rehabilitated units with affordability covenants and restrictions of less than 20 years may be substituted at the rate of three rehabilitated units for one credit of affordable housing. No credit is provided for units with less than 10-year affordability restrictions.

Rehabilitation (Historic)

Rehabilitation means the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration (Historic)

Restoration means the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Road or Roadway

The term “road” or “roadway” as used in the City of Angels General Plan is a general *descriptive* term applied to all categories of transportation facilities. A road or roadway may be an Arterial, Collector or a Local Road.

Secondary Sphere of Influence

Figure 1-3 of the City of Angels General Plan Land Use Element establish the boundaries of the city’s secondary sphere of influence. These boundaries are intended to indicate the potential future city limits of the City of Angels which could be established after the life of the 2020 City of Angels General Plan.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines are the standards and guidelines prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for rehabilitating, preserving, identifying, evaluating, registering, reviewing and managing cultural resources.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (Rehabilitation Standards), developed by the National Park Service, provide guidance and common-sense principles against which project work can be weighed, and is used specifically for those projects that are defined as rehabilitation. The Rehabilitation Standards are specifically used to determine the appropriateness of work treatments for federal grants-in-aid and Tax Act projects; they are also included in the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Secretary’s Standards).

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Secretary’s Standards), developed by the National Park Service, provide guidance and articulate common-sense principles against which project work can be weighed. The Secretary’s Standards address the four treatments – preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction – and are used to evaluate projects subject to CEQA and Section 106, as well as Federal Tax Incentive projects.

Section 106

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires all United States federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertaking on historic properties.

Significance (Cultural Resource)

Guidelines for determining the significance of a cultural resource are established in Section 15064.5 of the state CEQA guidelines. Significant cultural resources include resources of special interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural character of the city, county, state or nation. Guidelines for determining when a substantial adverse change to a cultural resource may occur are established in Section 21084.1 of the state CEQA guidelines. **Appendix 8J** includes a summary of these CEQA guidelines.

Significant Mineral Resource/Resource Area

A significant mineral resource area is one classified as one or more of the following by the California Geological Survey:

- A) Mineral Resource Zone-2 (MRZa, or MRZb) and meeting the criteria as established in the General Plan for Mineral Resource Zone designation.
- B) "Area of regional significance" means an area designated by the State Mining & Geology Board pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 2790 which is known to contain a deposit of minerals, the extraction of which is judged to be of prime importance in meeting future needs for minerals in a particular region of the state within which the minerals are located and which, if prematurely developed for alternate incompatible land uses, could result in the permanent loss of minerals that are of more than local significance. (Public Resources Code 2726)
- C) "Area of statewide significance" means an area designated by the State Mining & Geology Board pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 2790 which is known to contain a deposit of minerals, the extraction of which is judged to be of prime importance in meeting future needs for minerals in the state and which, if prematurely developed for alternate incompatible land uses, could result in the permanent loss of minerals that are of more than local or regional significance. (Public Resources Code 2727)

OR:

- D) A mineral resource meeting the criteria for "Economic" pursuant to the California Mineral Land Classification Diagram as contained in **Appendix 4B** and meeting the criteria as established in the General Plan for Mineral Zone designation.

Special Needs Households

Special Needs Households include households with a resident or residents 65 years of age or older, households headed by a single parent, households with a mentally or physically disabled resident or residents, farm worker households, and similar households.

Special Status Species

Special status species are defined as plants and animals that are:

- Legally protected under the California and Federal Endangered Species Acts or under other regulations;
- Considered sufficiently rare by the scientific community to qualify for such listing; or
- Considered to be sensitive because they are unique, declining regionally or locally, or are at the extent of their natural range.

Special status species are more particularly defined in **Appendix 4D**.

Substantially Rehabilitated (Housing)

See “Rehabilitated.”

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is a set of strategies to manage transportation by reducing, or increasing the efficiency of, traditional motorized transportation including, but not limited to:

- Providing, shuttle services, pedestrian and cycle promotion and special event transportation management services
- Providing parking management and coordinating arrangements for shared parking
- Supporting pedestrian and bicycle improvements, freight transportation management, and security improvements that encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation
- Coordination with other transportation organizations
- Supporting integrated transportation and land use planning to improve accessibility and reduce vehicle travel (e.g., access management, smart growth, location efficient planning)

(Source: TDM Encyclopedia, Victoria Transport Policy Institute;
www.vtpi.org/tm/tm42.htm)

Undertaking

An undertaking is any project, activity or program under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a U.S. federal agency, or licensed, permitted, or assisted by a federal agency, that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties.

Universal Waste

Universal wastes are common hazardous wastes that pose a lower risk than other hazardous wastes. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations contains regulations governing the rules of handling, recycling and disposal of these wastes pursuant to the “Universal Waste rule”. Typical universal wastes include: mercury thermostats & thermometers, batteries (most rechargeable nickel-cadmium, carbon-zinc, silver button and alkaline batteries and auto lead acid batteries are hazardous waste), lamps (most

fluorescent, high intensity discharge lamps and sodium vapor lamps), non-empty aerosol cans, mercury-containing products (e.g., some switches, pressure or vacuum gauges, dilators and weighted tubing, rubber flooring, gas flow regulators, counterweights and dampers; novelties including flashing athletic shoes, jewelry and other devices); dental amalgam; consumer electronic devices (cell phones, game consoles, computers and other electronic products); cathode ray tubes (CRTs) including most television picture tubes and non-flat panel computer monitors.

Unreinforced Masonry Buildings (URM or UMB)

Unreinforced masonry buildings (aka URMs or UMBs) are generally brick (or other forms of masonry) buildings constructed prior to 1933. The brick is not strengthened with embedded steel bars and is therefore called “unreinforced.” In 1986, California established the Unreinforced Masonry Building Law (URM Law) found in Section 8875 *et seq.* of the California Government Code. The law requires jurisdictions within Seismic Zone 4 (the City of Angels is located in Seismic Zone 3 as of 2005), to inventory URMs, establish loss reduction programs by 1990 and report on progress to the California Seismic Safety Commission. Generally, jurisdictions required to comply with the 1986 URM Law are located in major metropolitan areas of San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. The law further recommends that local governments adopt mandatory strengthening programs by ordinance, establish seismic retrofit standards and enact measures to reduce the number of occupants in URM buildings. Additional information related to URMs and mechanisms for reinforcing URMs may be found in **Appendix 8C**.

Source: Northern California Chapter - Historic Buildings Committee www.quake06.org

Very Low Income Household

Very Low Income Households are those households whose incomes are 50% or lower than the County median household income.